





Some 1200 vessels now cross the Chesapeake annually; and produce of the value of one million of dollars passes through the harbor besides immense quantities in other directions, to the Virginia markets. Not only all this trade, embracing the whole of the Albemarle country, but a large business from several counties of Virginia, lying in the tributaries of our water current, would seek an outlet through our State by the opening of Naghead, and go to build up a market in its neighborhood, equal, if not superior, to any in Virginia.

A survey and estimate of a ship channel from the Neuse to Beaufort would afford the necessary information both of the practicability and cost of a work to relieve the navigation and trade of that section of country. The outlet at Naghead should have some beneficial influence here, with the use of the sound, and a more direct communication by a rail road to the town location on the Albemarle.

The selection between the rail road and ship channel, would be decided by the information to be required by the survey and estimate.

It is very evident that the trade of the Cape Fear cannot be carried to the Albemarle, and vice versa. Two points will therefore become necessary, at which to locate our home markets, and to them all our roads and other improvements of navigation should be made to look and converge.

If roads could be located, running from the ports and harbors of Virginia and North Carolina, through the interior of our State, it is very clear that all the produce and trade along such a line of road, would be carried to those markets, dividing our State horizontally, the upper from the lower part, and virtually transferring the upper portion to our sister States. They, getting the substance, we retaining the semblance of a State. But, if the figure be reversed, the apex of the single resting on our own ports and markets, running its legs into our rich interior north and west, the effect would be to concentrate our wealth and resources within our own limits.

Let Wilmington be one point, with roads running to the north, the direction of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and to the west, the direction of the roads heretofore recommended, and the most eventually, at least, receive the produce and trade of those sections, and commensurately increase in size and importance.

Let a market town, at the head of the Albemarle, if we succeed in opening Naghead, or at Newbern, if a ship channel can be made to Beaufort, be the other point, and similar roads resting upon it, will give to the trade of the country through which they pass, a similar direction. And the intersection of the northern road from Wilmington, with the western road from the point on the Albemarle or Newbern, would lay open an intercourse between all parts of the State. The transportation of troops in the time of war, to the points of invasion and attack on the seaboard, with rail road facility, would be of incalculable importance. The transportation of the mail to our commercial points, adds no little to the value of such roads.

The construction of a turnpike road from Raleigh via Chapel Hill to the west, has been spoken of as highly desirable. On so rough and broken a route, I am inclined to believe that its cost would be more commensurate with its utility, than that of a rail road. And if a rail road should not be constructed from Raleigh intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, which is highly important, I should recommend a continuance of the turnpike on that route; ultimately to be continued to the Albemarle or Newbern, the selected point for a market town in the east.

Home markets of consumption would naturally spring up along the line of improvement—and home markets for exportation and importation on the seaboard. The valuable results of this state of things, will be the establishment of common schools, by the increase of the population and wealth of the State—the bringing together the citizens of remote districts into an intercourse of trade and friendship—the removal of sectional and geographical jealousy—and the assumption of that elevated position among our sister States to which every honorable incentive impels us.

The currency of the State is intimately connected with the subject of domestic markets. The essential requisites to our currency are, that it be adequate to the exchanges of commodities into a circulating medium, and that it be so used.

As almost the whole of the agricultural products of this State are sold in the markets of other States—it follows that the money paid for these, consists principally of the currency of the States in which sales are made—such currency is put in circulation even in this State, to the exclusion of our own—but when merchandise is purchased in foreign markets for consumption here, and paid for in the currency of this State, it is not put in circulation in specie.

around to the extent required by the various wants of the community—it would be an active employment, and be conducted in domestic industry. Without these markets, its amount must necessarily be fluctuating and uncertain, because depending on causes beyond the control of the agents authorized by this State to supply it.

I know that to accomplish these works, and to carry into effect the system of general improvement I have proposed, necessarily involves the expenditure of a large amount, and I know too that our people are too poor and too sparsely spread over a large territory to enable us to command the necessary sums from our private resources. We have but one alternative, and that has no higher terror to a mind of enlarged and patriotic views, I mean the employment of the State's credit in foreign markets. In England money is abundant, and may be borrowed on State stocks on excellent terms, say from 3-1/2 to 4 per cent interest. This is a most fortunate conjuncture, and may never happen to us again. Wars destroy such opportunities and are of such frequent occurrence in Europe, that they may soon break out and rob us forever of the golden moments which seem beckoning us onward to prosperity and improvement. The credit of the State is all that is asked or that is required. It will involve no taxation, for if the works should be as valuable as I believe they will be, the profits arising from them will not only pay the interest of the debt, but the principal also.

I have already shown how much the present generation has done for posterity in the privation of two wars, and in the discharge of the immense public debt created by them—in the constructions of forts, the building of vessels, and other matters of consumption, draining and exhausting the genius of the citizen and making the country poorer. It is now time that we looked to the permanent improvement of our beloved State; here the case is quite reversed. Money borrowed and judiciously applied for this purpose twice blesses the people: in the disbursement first and in the value of the improvements afterwards.

Gentlemen, we have no choice in this matter. Our course must now be onward, or we must sink into insignificance and ruin. Our sister States are up and doing, they are pulling us at two of our extremes, drawing from us the life-blood of our existence; and unless we act, and efficiently, we become the humble tributary, a mere Province of our neighbors. Energy and enterprise alone can rescue our trade, redeem our commercial degradation, and place us in that elevated and appropriate position which it becomes us to occupy in the sisterhood of Republics.

Cast your eyes on the surrounding States, and you can but contemplate the results of their energy with delight and admiration. Their canals, their rail ways, their factories, and high state of agricultural improvements, rival the best and most early settled countries of the world; whilst their moral and intellectual advancement has been stimulated by and kept pace with, their physical improvement.

If we are unmoved by facts so striking, if illustration so practical and so decisive, fails to convince, and to induce immediate and efficient action, argument is in vain—the cause is lost—the State is doomed—and the hopes of our Patriotic sons blasted forever.

A topographical, geological and mineralogical examination and survey of the State, is considered highly desirable. The minerals and ores are believed to be incalculably valuable, and the limestone and marble which might thus be brought to light, would benefit the farming interest beyond the cost of the undertaking.

The Literary Board employed C. B. Shaw, Esq. Engineer, to superintend the draining of the swamp lands. Surveys have been made of a large tract in Hyde county; two canals located to Pungo and Alligator lakes, and small portions of them put under contract. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining bids for contracts, or more progress would have been made on the work. The law confined the Board to contracts only. If the employment of hands had been within their power, very probably more would have been done. In season, a report more in detail will be submitted by the Board on this very important subject.

The important subject of Common Schools was entrusted to the Board, that they might digest some system applicable to the crying wants of the State; and they have given it most anxious consideration. A variety of laws and systems have been pointedly furnished by the Governors of the States, to aid in the prosecution of this work. The result will also be communicated in season. A considerable fund has been set apart for this purpose—in Bank Stock, \$1,020,700; in Rail Road Stock, \$600,000, as soon as the law instituting of the State's subscription has been paid; of the surplus, \$200,000 for draining swamp lands, \$61,614 11 in cash and notes on hand, \$33,500 stock Cape Fear Navigation Company, \$25,000 in Charlotte Navigation Company; making the sum of \$1,939,831 11, besides the income arising from entries of land, licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, and to auctioneers, and the swamp lands not granted to individuals before 1836, which will probably produce an income of \$120,000 to 150,000 per annum, and would seem to warrant a comprehensive system, which indeed is all that is required or practicable.

The State is utterly deficient in statistics from which to derive accurate information, not only upon these, but upon all other subjects. I am very certain however, that teachers could not be procured for any extensive system, and the deficiency of this class of useful individuals is a matter of complaint and regret in the oldest and best educated States of the Union, we could not draw them thence if desirable. We should adopt, in the first place, some plan to remedy this evil. Two modes have presented themselves—either the establishment of a school in some central position for the education of teachers, or an arrangement with the University by which each year should be instructed free of charge, as would agree to devote themselves as school masters of the State for a term of years. The employment of a permanent Commissioner to superintend this branch of the service, will probably be necessary. He may be employed for the present in obtaining all the information in the State and elsewhere, necessary to proceeding with skill and effect.

The Constitution has given to the Executive the high prerogative of exercising clemency; which it is his duty to do according to the best of his judgment. To render this duty the more valuable to the community, he should be placed in possession of full and accurate information of the offense and punishment, which is not now the case: such information is brought to his notice by petition and representation drawn, by partial or prejudiced hands, and I have reason to believe frequently destitute of truth. To refuse the consideration of such, however, on that ground and suffer a human creature to expire his crime with his life, would be unjust to the power with which he has been entrusted, and painful to him. To remedy this uncertainty, a report of all the State prosecutions by the presiding magistrate, of all cases of conviction under the seal of the Clerk, should be made to the Executive immediately on the adjournment of Court, and before the execution of the sentence, from which source valuable information could be derived, in which the State is deficient on all matters.

The communication of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, herewith submitted marked E, presents another defect in the law, to which I beg leave to draw your attention.

Soon after the close of the last session, in obedience to an act for that purpose, General S. F. Patterson was commissioned to redeem \$300,000, the stock of the State is used in 1835, which duty he performed agreeable to law, and the bonds have been handed to the Public Treasurer. On observing that Congress had appropriated thirty thousand dollars to pay the claims of this State for military expenditures during the last war, I commissioned Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. to make the settlement. I am happy to inform you, that he succeeded in doing so, and received the amount appropriated, in discharge of the claims. The money has been paid to the Public Treasurer. His Report will be made at an early day.

In obedience to an act of the last session, directing the appointment of a surveyor and commissioners to superintend the surveying and selling the recently acquired lands from the Cherokee Indians, the appointments have been made, and the duties incidental thereto, performed.

The Report of the Commissioners of sale will be communicated at an early period.

Commissioners were also appointed to superintend the transcribing and printing the Revised Statutes, which duty has been performed; copies delivered agreeable to law, and the remaining number placed in the hands of Messrs. Turner & Hughes, of this place, for sale for the State.

A set of weights under an act of Congress has been received from the Secretary of the Treasury as a standard by which to regulate those in use in our State which will require Legislative action. The importance of co operative uniformity in all matters relative to commerce, trade, and intercourse, of the different members of the Union, is too obviously necessary to need further comment at my hands, than has been bestowed on the currency and exchanges.

A compilation of military tactics, has been received from the Major General in chief, for the purpose of rendering the exercises of the Militia uniform, which will require your attention.

Six pieces of field artillery complete, and five hundred and ninety-seven muskets, the quota of 1837 inclusive, to which the State is entitled from the United States, have been received and ordered to be stored in Wilmington until disposition shall be made of them by some action on your part.

The quota of 1838, of muskets, the ordinance department has requested to be informed if the State was desirous of converting, in part, or the whole, into any other species of arms. The communication is herewith submitted, marked F.

The Executive is unable to advise on this subject, except the number of arms ordered to be distributed by the last session. He has received no return of arms or men. The law gives the Adjutant General the option of making returns to the General Assembly or the Commander-in-chief, and I believe it has been the custom to make the return of the militia, arms, accoutrements and magazines, directly to your body, which will put you in possession of all the necessary information to enable you to dispose of the subject.

Three instalments of the surplus revenue

were received from the United States during the last year by the public treasurer, amounting to \$1,433,767 39 cents, which has been deposited of agreeably to the appropriations of the last session, namely: \$300,000 in the redemption of the State stock—\$300,000 subscribed in the stock of the Bank of Cape Fear—\$200,000 carried to the credit of the Literary Fund, applicable to the draining of the swamp lands—\$100,000 placed in the public treasury, and the balance, \$333,767 39 cents, carried to the credit of the Board of Internal Improvements, for certain purposes agreeable to the resolution.

The general state of the finances will be submitted to you by the officers in charge of that department. I will take the occasion to suggest whether reports from all the institutions of the State, in which the State has a pecuniary interest, should not be made to the Executive, previous to the meeting of the General Assembly, to enable him to take a general view of their situation, and give to the General Assembly a condensed statement of the same?

Great reliance has been placed on limited co-partnerships, for bringing into action a considerable amount of capital. Without having given the subject much reflection as such connections could not possibly do injury, I deem it worthy of being submitted to your consideration.

At the request of the States mentioned, I have the honor of submitting communications from them to your body. From Vermont on abolition of slavery; New Hampshire relative to the surplus; Connecticut and Arkansas on the Public Lands; Connecticut on Executive Patronage;—Georgia relative to the abduction of a slave by citizens of Maine; Kentucky on the currency; Louisiana relative to a Southern Convention to adopt measures against the machinations of the Northern fanatics; Alabama, Ohio and Rhode Island, for and against the annexation of Texas; and from Maine, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Maryland and Vermont granting the privilege of franking to the State officers; and from Missouri resolutions approving the conduct of the Hon. Thos. H. Benton on the expunging resolution in the Senate of the U. S.—all of which are in packet A.

The resignations of Justices of Peace you will find in packet G.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, permit me to assure you of my ready co-operation in all matters for the comfort, improvement and happiness of the citizens of the State.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with the highest consideration, your obt. servt.  
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.  
Executive Department, Nov. 21st, 1836.

**The Cherokee Indians.**—The latest accounts from the army engaged in conveying the Cherokees from the mountains of North Carolina to their new homes in the West, contain the unpleasant intelligence of the first act of hostility by a portion of the tribe. Lieut. A. J. Smith, of Dragoons, reports to Gen. Scott, that a party of 12 Indians suddenly attacked his men, who had them in charge, and killed two and wounded one, being all the men he had, and that he only escaped by the spirit and activity of his horse. Gen. Scott reports to the War Department that there are about 200 of the tribe, including 40 warriors, who have concealed themselves in the mountains of this State, eluding all efforts to capture them, and disregarding all overtures to emigrate. He has dispatched a strong force to hunt them out, and secure the whites against their expected hostility.—*Fay. Obs.*

**Curious Surgical Operation.**—In the "Carrollton (Miss.) Enquirer" we see an account of a very singular operation in Surgery, said to have been performed by Dr. W. M. Stansbury. The circumstances, as detailed are briefly these: A negro man was wounded in the head, by the bursting of a gun. About eight days afterwards, Dr. S. was sent for to bestow his professional attention. On examination, it was discovered that the skull was considerably fractured, "about six lines above the internal angle of the left orbit." The Trephine was used, and a portion of the bone removed from the brain. Both lobes of the brain were much injured. Some days after this, Dr. S. proceeded to a more critical examination of the patient. On again introducing the probe, the breach in the exploded gun was found lodged in the brain! The pin weighs 1 1/2 oz. This was extracted, together with an ounce of the brain, and the patient rapidly recovered.—*Ral. Reg.*

Judge Bay died in Charleston on the night of the 10th ult., in the 85th year of his age. He had been exempted by the Legislature for about 20 years from the performance of circuit duty, while his salary was still continued. This was an instance of generous liberality for former services, the like of which has never, so far as we know, been evinced by any other State in the Union.—*Carolina Watchman.*

A stalk of corn has been left at our office for the inspection of the curious, which has on it eight ears. It is denominated the Baden Corn, and was grown on the plantation of Edwin Holt, Esq. of this county. In appearance it answers very well to the description of the Chinese Corn mentioned in our paper a few weeks since.—*Hills. Rec.*

The Chicago Democrat of the 10th ultimo, announces the death of Mr. CARLIS, the Governor elect of Illinois.

**North-Carolina Legislature.**

**Tuesday, Nov. 27.**

In the Senate, the resolution from the other house, proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration the expediency of authorizing limited co-partnerships, was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the committee on finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of an amending the revenue laws, as to reduce the amount of revenue derived from land and poll tax, to the amount received from the same source prior to the enactment of the amendment law of 1830.

In the Commons, petitions were presented from citizens of Lincoln and Rutherford, praying the erection of a new county out of parts of those counties.

On motion of Mr. Hill, on much of the Governor's message on relation to the payment of the fourth instalment of the state's subscription to the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

On a motion of Mr. Bobs, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the Supreme Court in the western part of the State; and report by bill or otherwise.

On the motion of Messrs. Boyden and Hill, so much of the Governor's message as relates to education and to the hindrances which prevent the wholesome exercise of the high prerogative of the Executive in cases of criminal prosecution and conviction, was referred to the appropriate committees.

Several other propositions were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Trullinger presented a bill to establish the county of Jefferson, out of a part of Orange; and Mr. Pemberton, a bill to erect a county by the name of Stanley, out of a portion of Montgomery.

**Wednesday, Nov. 28.**

In the Senate, Mr. Whitaker presented the memorial of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, requesting that the capital stock be increased to 1,500,000 dollars, and also asking the aid of the State in completing the work.

Certain portions of the Governor's message were referred to appropriate committees.

In the Commons, Mr. Farrow presented the report of the commissioners appointed to superintend the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake; which was read, and ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed for the use of the Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the committee on the judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of giving a legislative enactment to the 6th section of the constitution relating to the qualification of voters for the House of Commons.

The message from the Senate, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed to superintend the rebuilding of the State Capitol, and proposing that it be printed and referred to the joint committee on public buildings, was received, and ordered to be printed, and an instruction motion to commit.

Mr. Hill submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That each of the United States being a party to the National Compact, entered into by the States of the Union, in the Federal Constitution, and in the terms of the Compact, transmitting to the several States portions of the general charge and expenditure of the Government, and in return, each State being bound to contribute its share to the support of the Government, and to the promotion and diffusion of Education throughout the State.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed, and to be printed.

**Thursday, Nov. 29.**

In the Senate, Mr. Morehead, from the committee on the judiciary, to which he referred the bill to amend an act concerning the public roads, &c. reported the bill with an amendment proposing to strike all but the enacting clause, and amend the first section making it the duty of county officers to promote the improvement of the roads, and to direct whether the whole or county shall pay the cost; which was read, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered to be laid on the table and be printed.

The engrossed bill from the Commons, fixing the time for perfecting the title land heretofore entered and paid for, was read the first time and passed.

In the Commons, Mr. Reid presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company, asking the aid of the State in completing their road—which was read and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. E. J. Erwin presented a resolution proposing to the Senate to raise a joint select committee of both houses, to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary in this State—which was read and adopted.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to lay



Warrantee Deeds for sale at



